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RURAL DISTRICT OF MORPETH.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

FOR 1940



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To the Chairman and Members of the Morpeth Rural District Council.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

I beg to place in your hands the Annual Report of the Medical Officer of Health for the year 1940. It relates to the state of the Public Health and Sanitary circumstances of the District.

As stated in the report for the previous twelve months - it continues to be as succinct as possible - in conformity with the specific intentions of the Ministry of Health, and is throughout self explanatory.

The following changes in staff took place and it should be recorded that the Assistant Medical Officer of Health, Miss Catherine B. McGregor, M.B., D.P.H. commenced duty towards the end of May, 1940, and that a Supervisory Officer, expressly appointed by the Joint Committee for the Medical Officer of Health in concert with the scheme making authority (Northumberland County Council) was attached to the Department of the Medical Officer of Health with the avowed intention of easing the burden occasioned by the administration of the Casualty Services for the five districts, and which, up to that time, had been solely shouldered by the Medical Officer of Health himself.

With these necessary additions to staff, it was at once apparent that new accommodation became an urgent requirement, and so it came about that the premises at 146, Station Road, Ashington, were acquired on lease as the offices of the Medical Officer of Health for the five constituent Authorities, and it is from this control centre that the direction of the five distinct Sanitary Departments of the constituent districts is accomplished.

I am,

Your obedient Servant,

JAMES ANGUS,

Medical Officer of Health,
Rural District Council of Morpeth.

March 1942.

RURAL DISTRICT OF MORPETH.

OFFICERS OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT

Medical Officer of Health

James Angus,
M.B., CH.B., B.HY., D.P.H.

Assistant Medical Officer
of Health

Catherine B. McGregor,
M.B., CH.B., D.P.H.
Appointed April, 1940.

Sanitary)
Housing } Inspector
Meat } Senior

Mr. T.T. Watson,
R.S.I. & S.I.J.B. Certs.
Meat Inspectors Certs.

Sanitary } Inspector
Meat } additional

Mr. J. Coates,
R.S.I. & S.I.J.B. Certs.
Meat Inspectors Certs.

Offices of the R.D.C.

Dacre Street, Morpeth.

Telephone

Morpeth 24.

Office of the M.O.H.

146, Station Road, Ashington.

Telephone

Ashington 287.

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RURAL DISTRICT OF MORPETH.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.
FOR 1940

SECTION A.

Statistics and Social Conditions of the Area.

Area, in acres - 79,193.

Registrar General's estimate of
Resident population mid 1940 ... 16,580

Area comparability factor 1.12

Rateable value - £65,450

One penny rate produces - £262

Number of inhabited houses (end of 1940) - 4,293

Vital Statistics.

Births:-

<u>Live Births.</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>
Legitimate	214	118	96
Illegitimate	10	7	3

Birth Rate per 1,000 of the estimated resident population - 13.51.

<u>Still Births.</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>
Legitimate	14	11	3

Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births - 58.82.

Deaths:-

<u>Total</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>
173	84	89

Death Rate per 1,000 of the population - 10.43

Death Rate multiplied by areal comparability factor - 11.68.

Deaths from puerperal causes:- (headings 29 and 30 of the Registrar General's short list) -

Deaths.	Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births.
No. 29 Puerperal sepsis 0	0.0
No. 30 Other maternal causes.. 0	0.0
Total ... 0	0.0

Death Rate of infants under one year of age:-

All infants per 1,000 live births	70.8
Legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate live births....	69.44
Illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births	100.0

Deaths from Cancer (all ages).....	22
Deaths from Measles (all ages).....	2
Deaths from Whooping Cough (all ages).....	0
Deaths from Diarrhoea (under 2 years).....	3

The Registrar General supplies the following:-

CAUSES OF DEATHS 1940.

<u>Causes of Death.</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>
1. Typhoid & paratyphoid fevers	-	-
2. Cerebro-spinal fever.	-	-
3. Scarlet Fever.	-	-
4. Whooping Cough.	-	-
5. Diphtheria.	-	-
6. Tuberculosis of resp: system	4	2
7. Other forms of Tuberculosis	2	1
8. Syphilitic diseases.	-	-
9. Influenza.	-	1
10. Measles.	1	1
11. Acute polio-myel: & polio-enceph:	-	-
12. Acute inf: enceph:	-	-
13. Cancer of B:cav: & Oesoph:(M) uterus (F)	1	1
14. Cancer of stomach and duodenum.	2	6
15. Cancer of breast.	-	-
16. Cancer of all other sites.	6	6
17. Diabetes.	2	2
18. Intra-cran: vasc: lesions.	6	12
19. Heart diseases.	13	14
20. Other diseases of circ: system.	2	1
21. Bronchitis.	5	4
22. Pneumonia.	6	5
23. Other resp: diseases.	2	2
24. Ulcer: of stomach or duodenum.	-	-
25. Diarrhoea under 2 years.	2	1
26. Appendicitis.	1	-
27. Other digve: diseases.	3	2
28. Nephritis.	3	6
29. Puer: and post-abort: sepsis.	-	-
30. Other maternal causes.	-	-
31. Prem: birth.	-	-
32. Con: mal: birth inj: infant: dis:	1	6
33. Suicide.	-	1
34. Road traffic acc:	6	1
35. Other violent causes.	8	3
36. All other causes.	8	11

84 89

		<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>
Death of infants under 1 year.	{ Legitimate	5	10
	{ Illegitimate	1	-
	Total.....	<u>6</u>	<u>10</u>
Live Births.	{ Legitimate	118	96
	{ Illegitimate	7	3
	Total	<u>125</u>	<u>99</u>
Still Births.	{ Legitimate	11	3
	{ Illegitimate	-	-
	Total.....	<u>11</u>	<u>3</u>

INFANTILE MORTALITY - 1940.

Causes of death.	Total									Total under 1 yr.
	Und 1 wk	1-2 wks	2-3 wks	3-4 wks	under 1 mth	1-3 mths	3-6 mths	6-9 mths	9-12 mths	
Whooping Cough	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Diarrhoea & enteritis	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	3
Prem: birth.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Deb: marasmus	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Con: malform- ations.	1	1	1	-	3	-	-	-	-	3
Meningitis non Tubercular	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pneumonia	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	2
Atalectasis	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Convulsions	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	2
Birth injury	3	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	3
Other causes	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	2
Total	6	1	2	1	10	1	2	2	1	16

SECTION B.General Provision of Health Services for the Area.LABORATORY FACILITIES.

Laboratory facilities are obtained at the County Laboratory, Newburn. The extent to which the facilities have been utilized is shown below:

Specimens sent in by.	Specimen.	Neg.	Pos.
C.C.T.O. Medical Practitioners.	Sputa, tubercle. do	15 21	2 4
M.O.H. Medical Practitioners.	Swabs for C. Diphtheriae. do	56 207	5 25
M.O.H.	Virulence test for C.diphtheriae	-	3
M.O.H. Medical Practitioners.	Faeces for Enteric Fever. do	4 2	3 -
M.O.H.	Urine for Enteric Fever.	1	1
M.O.H. Medical Practitioners.	Blood for Enteric Fever. do	3 3	- 1
M.O.H. Medical Practitioners.	Swabs for Haemolytic Streptococcus. do	39 26	11 32
Medical Practitioners.	Throat Swabs.	2	-
Medical Practitioners.	Miscellaneous.	1	-
Medical Practitioner.	Eye Swab.	-	1

AMBULANCE FACILITIES.

The industrial portion of the district is well covered for ambulance wagons as follows:- Broomhill 1; Stobswood 1; Pegswood 1; all belonging to colliery welfares. The colliery villages of Lynemouth, Ellington and Linton are served by the ambulances based on Ashington Hospital. During the year 1940, the ambulance wagon attached to the Infectious Diseases Hospital of the Ashington U.D.C. had been requisitioned for the removal of cases of infectious disease.

NURSING IN THE HOME.

There are district nurses stationed as follows:-

Broomhill 2; Mitford 1; Meldon 1; Pegswood 1; Widdrington 1; Cambo 1; Felton 1; Longhirst 1; Longhorsley 1.

HOSPITALS.

There are neither public nor voluntary hospitals in the area. There is however St. George's Colony situated within the area belonging to the M.D. Committee of the N.C.C.

SECTION C.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

Water - New water mains have been laid in the Parish of East and West Thirston, the water supply being taken from Alnwick Rural District Council.

New mains have also been laid in the Parish of Mitford, the water supply being obtained from the mains of the Tynemouth Corporation. The old supply which was derived from a spring has been discontinued.

Water services have been laid into the following houses:

East and West Thirston	51
Mitford	10
Hepscott	1
	<hr/>
	62
	<hr/>

Forty-one samples of water have been taken and submitted to the the County Laboratory, Newburn, for Bacteriological examination from the many different sources in the district. Any action necessary as a result of the reports of these samples has been undertaken with due diligence.

The Medical Officer of Health reported on the Longhorsley water supply and the Longhirst Colliery water supply to the Ministry of Health, and in the case of the latter, success attending the effort.

The Medical Officer of Health gave evidence on the 25th July, 1940 on behalf of the District Council at a public enquiry held at the Earl Grey Hotel, Broomhill, before the Ministry of Health's inspector (Mr. Ionides). Subjoined is the evidence which was placed in the hands of the Inspector.

"Since November, 1939, I have had under consideration the sufficiency of the water supply in the parish of East Chevington in the Morpeth Rural District, and I have reached the conclusion that the plight of this community of about 3,000 persons (National Registration, 1939) is well nigh desperate by reason of the inadequacy, the inaccessibility and lack of pressure of the existing water supply.

The sole industry of this parish is mining, carried on at the Coal Pit of the Broomhill Collieries Limited., which employs 840 men, three fourths of whom live in Broomhill.

There are 870 houses in this parish, of which 606 are the properties of the Broomhill Collieries Limited., A Clearance Order for 95 houses in South Broomhill - all properties of the Broomhill Collieries Limited, has been confirmed by the Minister, and to rehouse the displaced tenants and those of an adjoining Area of 51 houses (West Chevington), the Morpeth Rural District Council have purchased land near South Broomhill (within East Chevington Parish), upon which to erect 128 new houses.

These houses and others in any future building schemes could not be supplied with an abundant and sufficient water supply from the present mains.

Population (Civilian) is estimated to be about 3,000, and recently a small Military Detachment has been billeted in a Hall.

There are three Schools in East Chevington, one at North Broomhill and two at Red Row, to the South.

Scholars number approximately about 520.

One of the Schools at Red Row contains the First Aid Post for the District, and there is a lady teachers' Hostel attached to the other school.

There are four Dairy Farms and a Central Co-operative Dairy which are dependent on this scheme for their water supply, and also a Bakery with large output.

There are two public conveniences belonging to the Council, which frequently require bucket lavage to displace the contents.

There are no pit-head baths nor public Washhouses.

There is a sewer running throughout the District, laid down by the Council in 1924, at a cost of over £30,000, which has its outfall in the sea. Nevertheless, and on account of the insufficiency of the water supply, no conversion to the water carriage system is possible, and the result is, that there are approximately 700 privy middens in this District today. Whilst there are numbers of houses not excluding Schools and Hostel, with W.C.'s, Baths, Wash-up sinks, Lavatory Basins, situated on the first floor, it is true to state that very many complaints have been received to the effect, that

during the daytime these services are inoperative owing to lack of water, and I have to state that these complaints have been confirmed, and found to be fully justified. With very few exceptions all the Colliery houses are supplied from Stand-pipes, situated in the back streets. They are distributed as follows:-

<u>Houses.</u>	<u>Name of Street.</u>	<u>Number of Standpipes.</u>
10.	School Row.	1
6.	Six Cottages.	1
26.	Store Row.	4
20.	Railway Row.	3
20.	Deputy Row.	3
118.	Swarland Terrace.	4 (1 Disrepair)
308.	East Chevington Drift.	16

In East Chevington Drift, wherein a large proportion of the population is congregated, these stand-pipes are not readily accessible.

While the water itself has been found, Bacteriologically and Chemically, to be a potable water, of high purity, I wish to stress the fact that chemical analysis shows it to be a very hard water. Total Hardness 27.9° , Hardness after boiling 1 hour 7.9° . Temporary hardness 20° (Clark's Scale). I feel bound to state that the removal of this hardness of 20° temporary would have a very beneficial effect in general domestic uses, as personal ablutions, washing of clothes, and Laundering, and would prevent also, the extensive deposition on kettles and pipes, etc., of the lime salts rendered insoluble on boiling this water. My Council have already requested Amble Urban District to consider the propriety of softening this water, on a large scale, at the source, but so far without success.

The inability to give effect to this process however, should not be allowed to interfere with the installation of the main scheme of redistribution presently under consideration.

Chemical Analysis November, 1939, hereto annexed.

I consider that the present backward state of these villages, with their stand-pipes, privy middens, lack of washing facilities, and absence of other sanitary conveniences, is directly traceable to a water supply reaching these places in insufficient quantity and pressure.

Since commencing duty on the 1st October 1939, as Medical Officer of Health, I have been gravely concerned with the appalling conditions under which the inhabitants are constrained to live, especially having regard to the fact that the nature of the work demands much personal ablution as well as washing clothes, with a plentiful supply of soft and wholesome water.

I conclude that the inadequacy of the water supply in East Chevington constitutes a major sanitary defect, which limits improvements and prevents progress, and should be corrected without delay.

(signed) JAMES ANGUS, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.,

Medical Officer of Health,
Morpeth Rural District.
Northumberland.

24th July, 1940."

The Ministry replied as follows:-

"11th September, 1940.

Sir,

Broomhill Water Scheme.

I am directed by the Minister of Health to state that he has had under consideration the report made by Mr. M.G. Ionides after the enquiry held by him with reference to the application of the Rural District Council of Morpeth for consent to a loan of £13,200 for purposes of water supply for the contributory place of Chevington East.

While the Minister appreciates the need for the proposed works, in the present circumstances he must have regard to the over-riding necessity for restricting capital expenditure to work essential to the war effort.

Moreover, supplies of essential commodities, such as cast iron, must be conserved and the Minister has, therefore, reached the decision that he would not be justified in consenting to the borrowing of money for a scheme of this nature at the present time.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

(signed) E.M. LEGG."

DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE -

The following new sewerage works were carried into being during the year.

The Lyne Burn Sewage Scheme taking the sewage from the Parish of Ellington and from part of the Parish of Ulgham, has now been completed.

As a consequence the sewage disposal works at Linton and Fernybeds have been dispensed with, the respective sewers having been connected to the new scheme.

The existing sewer at West Thirston has been extended by about 50 yards by reason of the introduction of the new water main, thereby affording to that part of the district facilities for the installation of water carriage system.

New drainage and septic tanks have been established at Benridge Moor Farm and Middleton Moor Farm, Longhirst.

Twenty houses on the Straight Mile and Fernybeds were coupled to the Lyne Burn Valley Sewerage Scheme with concurrent abolition of cesspools.

RIVERS AND STREAMS.

The sewage effluent (untreated) from North Broomhill, Alnwick Rural District still continues to discharge into the stream that passes Hadstone Farm. The negotiations with a view to the abolition of this nuisance with the Council concerned became so protracted that the advent of war put an end for the time being to the possibility of the abatement of this nuisance coming to pass in the near future.

CLOSET ACCOMMODATION.

Summary of Conversions to the Water Carriage System.

Ellington Colliery	53
West Thirston	7
Hepscott	3
Widdrington	9
Cresswell	1
Mitford	1
Benridge	1
<hr/>	
Total	75
<hr/>	

PUBLIC CLEANSING.

Public cleansing is carried out by contract. The following improvements were carried out:-

Ashbins provided 126
Ashpits abolished ... 75

SHOPS

No action has been found necessary.

CAMPING SITES.

- 1) The number of sites used for camping during 1940 is 3.
- 2) The number of sites for which the licence was renewed is Nil.
- 3) The estimated maximum number of campers is unknown.

The above figures do not include the permanent Y.M.C.A. Camp at Cresswell.

SMOKE ABATEMENT.

There has been no complaints or nuisance reported arising in connection with the pollution of the atmosphere due to smoke. Hence no action has been necessary.

SWIMMING BATHS.

There are no swimming baths within the district.

ERADICATION OF BED BUGS.

(1) Number of Council houses found to be infested during the year was Nil.

(2) Number of private houses found to be infested during the year was Nil.

(3) The method employed for disinfecting houses is by means of "Zaldecide" as a spray.

The work was carried out by Council employees.

SCHOOLS.

Schools number 18, the transfer of the Widdrington Village school to Widdrington Colliery accounting for the decrease by one. All the water supplies to these schools are carefully supervised and have invariably proved to be sufficient, though it can truthfully be stated that in the case of the Red Row School (headmaster Mr. Jackson) there is little margin to spare in the way of sufficiency.

SECTION D.

Housing.

Number of new houses erected during the year 1940 -

(a) By Local Authority (with state assistance)	15
(b) By other Bodies or Persons (unaided)	22
Total	<u>37</u>

Under the Housing (Financial Provisions) Act two houses have been built at East Moor Farm, Ellington.

Improvement to Property - Many improvements have been carried out by owners of property, both voluntarily and as the result of informal notices.

SECTION E.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

Milk Supply.

No. of cowkeepers (registered) in district 96
Approximate number of cows kept. 1,350

Seventy samples have been taken and submitted to the County Laboratory at Newburn.

36 Samples satisfied both Methylene Blue and B.Coli Test.
20 Samples satisfied B.Coli Test only.
4 Samples satisfied Methylene Blue Test only.
10 Samples failed to pass both tests.
3 Samples were positive Tuberculosis.

Five cows were slaughtered under the Provisions of the Tuberculosis Order, 1938.

Meat and Other Foods - Inspection of.

Slaughter Houses: In early 1940, the Ministry of Food decreed that a central slaughtering centre and a depot for the distribution and allocation of meat be established in the already existing abattoir of the Borough of Morpeth. This dispensed with the use of the private slaughter houses or killing shops situated in various localities throughout the Rural District. The existing premises of the Borough of Morpeth were adapted for this major role by certain additions to equipment and certain minor structural alterations.

So, therefore, it comes about that the Ministry of Food's representatives control the slaughtering and distribution of meat and that the inspection of home killed meat is carried out by the Meat Inspector of the Borough of Morpeth, the Meat Inspectors (two in number) of the Rural District Council taking no actual part in the inspection at the Borough's abattoir, except by arrangement, for the purposes of relief, which occasions are rare enough.

Nevertheless, there may be times when the Rural District's inspectors have occasion to be summoned by local butchers to express an opinion in regard to certain portions of meat, organs and offal which may have become suspect.

Below is the table of the results of these rare occasions on which the advice of the Rural District's Inspectors has been sought - a trifling quantity, total 42 stone meriting condemnation.

<u>Unsound Food.</u>	<u>Surrendered</u>	<u>Seized.</u>
Beef (Home killed)	10 stones	Nil
Beef frozen	9½ "	Nil
Mutton (Home killed)	15½ "	Nil
Organs and Offals	7 "	Nil

SECTION F.

PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES.

As formerly where cases of infectious disease require hospital treatment, facilities have been obtained at the usual rates at the City Hospital for Infectious Diseases, Newcastle upon Tyne or the Infectious Diseases Hospital of the Ashington Urban District Council.

<u>Disease.</u>	<u>Total Cases Notified</u>	<u>Cases admitted to Hospital.</u>	<u>Total Deaths.</u>
Scarlet Fever	10	-	-
Diphtheria	31	30	-
Enteric Fever	3	3	-
Pneumonia	6	-	11
Erysipelas	5	1	-
Cerebro Spinal Fever	1	1	-
Puerperal Pyrexia	3	-	-
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	2	-	-
Bacillary Dysentery	1	1	-
Measles	510	-	-

TABLE SHOWING ANALYSIS OF NOTIFIED CASES OF INFECTIOUS
DISEASES UNDER AGE GROUPS.

Disease.	Und	65 &										Total.
		1 yr.	1-2	3-4	5-10	10-15	15-20	20-35	35-45	45-over		
Measles	19	47	54	50	55	246	28	5	4	1	1	- 510
Scarlet Fever	-	-	2	-	1	3	2	-	-	1	-	10
Diphtheria	-	-	-	1	6	12	5	5	2	-	-	31
Enteric Fever	-	-	-	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	3
Pneumonia	1	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	6
Puerperal Pyrexia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	3
Erysipelas	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	2	-	5
Cerebro Spinal fever	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Ophthalmia												
Neonatorum	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Dysentery (Bacillary)	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1

Diphtheria - During the year there were discovered 34 cases of diphtheria infection (including carriers), for the most part occurring in the Lynemouth district - first quarter 1940 - 8 cases, last quarter 1940 - 18 cases (total 26). Four families had two members affected, one family had three, and another had four.

The diphtheria epidemic in the last quarter (18 cases in Lynemouth) commenced at the beginning of September and continued in desultory fashion until the 16th December on which day the last notification was received. All the cases were removed to the Infectious Diseases Hospital of the Ashington Urban District Council.

All the contacts were swabbed and if found positive were removed to isolation and in numerous cases it was necessary before permitting sufferers to return home to have tonsillectomies carried out at the City Hospital for Infectious Diseases on account of the persistence in the throat of true diphtheria organisms.

Paratyphoid B. Fever. - A case of paratyphoid fever occurred in an evacuee child in a certain village, and it was demonstrated that the host, in whose house he was for the time billeted, happened to be an intestinal and urinary carrier of *B. paratyphosus B.* The infection to the householder had occurred some years previous when paratyphoid fever was endemic in this particular village, several members of this particular household having been affected by what was diagnosed as enteric fever.

The other two civilian cases of paratyphoid fever occurred in young children aged three and eight respectively. At the time of their illnesses a considerable epidemic was raging in Newbiggin-by-the-Sea, a contiguous urban district. The epidemic in the neighbouring district was most strongly suspected as having arisen from contaminated synthetic cream. Both the sufferers in the Morpeth Rural District gave the cream histories and one actually had visited the area in which paratyphoid was rife.

Dysentery - The case of Bacillary Dysentery was due to a flexner type of dysentery organisms and is a new comer to this district. The case was treated in an Infectious Diseases Hospital and made a rapid recovery. There were no further cases.

Measles. - A sufficient number of susceptibles having accumulated in the child population since the last epidemic, that is to say those born since that time, this highly infective disorder of childhood spread rapidly throughout those children in their pre-school years and those in the very early classes of the elementary schools. No part of the Rural District escaped, and measles was found in large numbers in many of the aggregations of the population near the coast at different times of the year though principally in the latter half.

Scabies or Infestation of the skin with Sarcoptes scabei or itch mite is a complaint which has become increasingly prevalent amongst the civilian population affecting adults, adolescents and children, both school and pre-school. The escape of its early recognition amongst the first infested member or members of a household, facilitates its spread throughout a family.

The irritation of the skin caused by the presence of this mite induces scratching with the result that the abrasions so produced become further infected by septic organisms. Incrustations of these sores become apparent and at this phase the complaint is often erroneously and euphemistically ascribed to "dermatitis" and "impetigo", each term merely a convenient jaw-box to place the diagnosis without in any way revealing its true character.

Of course, lack of facilities in houses for personal ablution, bathing sprays, baths, hot and cold water, and washing accommodation for clothes, wash-houses with set pot boilers play a very important role in the propagation of this derangement.

With the occurrence of the "septic complications" much time may be lost to industry as well as much absenteeism from schools, for scholars are excluded when found to be suffering from this verminous infestation. Such excluded scholars undergoing home treatment very often play about the "doors" and so it comes about that those in exclusion infect their pre-school brothers and sisters as well as the pre-school children in other families.

Home treatment is not altogether successful, except in the very early case, and in my opinion concurrent disinfection of the bedding etc. by the Public Health Authorities is a most essential accessory to the success of the treatment of scabies.

It is recognised, I think, by Medical Officers of Health that some form of notification is necessary to bring about contact of the affected households with the Public Health Departments.

TUBERCULOSIS

New Cases and Mortality during 1940.

Age Periods	New Cases				Total Deaths			
	Resp.		Non-Resp.		Resp.		Non-Resps.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	1
5-	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
15-	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
25-	-	4	-	-	2	1	-	-
35-	3	-	-	-	2	-	-	-
45-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	-
55-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
65 and over	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Totals	7	5	3	1	5	1	2	1

Non-notified Tuberculosis Deaths ... 4

Notified Tuberculosis Deaths 5

Total Tuberculosis Deaths 9

The Public Health (Tuberculosis) Regulations 1940 became operative in September 1940, imposing an obligation on Medical Officers of Health to furnish to the local offices of the Ministry of Labour particulars of male persons of ages specified from time to time who are registered as having suffered or are suffering from Tuberculosis. The reasons for these are easily made out and enable the responsible authority to be made aware of disabilities past or present at the moment of registration of any male under the Military Service Acts.

CANCER AND SARCOMA MORTALITY.

<u>Cancer.</u>	<u>Males.</u>							<u>Females.</u>						
	20	30	40	45	55	65	Total.	20	30	40	45	55	65	Total.
Glands	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Uterus	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Lung	-	-	1	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Colon	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	2
Stomach	-	-	-	-	3	-	3	-	-	-	1	-	4	5
Oesophagus	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pancreas	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Bladder	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bile-duct	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Prostate	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Brain	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Rectum	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Skin - one, age not given.

Sarcoma.

Mid-ear - one case reported - boy aged 6 yrs.

Birth-rates, Civilian Death-rates, Analysis of Mortality, Maternal Mortality and Case rates for certain infectious diseases in the Year 1940. Provisional figures based on Weekly and Quarterly Returns.

England and Wales.	126 C.Bs and Great Towns including London	148 Smaller Towns Resident Pop. 25,000 - 50,000 at 1931 Census	London Adm. County
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X Rates per 1,000 Civilian Population:-

Live Births	14.6	16.0	15.7	13.7
Still "	0.55	0.64	0.55	0.44
<u>Deaths:-</u>				
All Causes	14.3	15.8	12.8	17.8
Typhoid and Paratyphoid	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Scarlet Fever	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Whooping Cough	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.00
Diphtheria	0.06	0.07	0.05	0.01
Influenza	0.32	0.29	0.30	0.18
Smallpox	-	-	-	-
Measles	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.01

Rates per 1,000 Live Births:-

Deaths under 1 Year of Age	55	61	54	50
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England and Wales	126 C.Bs and Great Towns including London	148 Smaller Towns Resident Pop. 25,000 - 50,000 at 1931 Census	London Adm. County
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Deaths from
Diarrhoea and
Enteritis
under 2 years
of Age

4.6 5.9 4.4 5.8

* A dash (-) signified that there were
no deaths.

* Rates per 1,000 Civilian Population:-

Notifications:-

Enteric	0.07	0.06	0.10	0.06
Cerebro Spinal Fever	0.32	0.33	0.29	0.28
Scarlet Fever	1.63	1.53	1.57	0.82
Whooping Cough	1.34	1.29	1.35	0.22
Diphtheria	1.16	1.29	1.21	0.61
Erysipelas	0.33	0.36	0.30	0.35
Smallpox	0.00	-	-	-
Measles	10.24	9.23	9.99	1.78
Pneumonia	1.20	1.37	1.00	0.87

Rates per 1,000 Total Births (Live and Still):-

Maternal

Mortality:- (Excluding Abortion)

Puerperal

Infection

(No. 147)

0.52}

Others

1.64} Not available

Total

2.16}

Notifications:-

Puerperal Fever}

11.96

13.90

9.73

3.34 *

" Pyrexia }

13.30 including
Puerperal
Fever

